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Financing of the United Nations Mission in Haiti

Financing of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti
United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The total cost of maintaining the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) until the end of its mandate on 31 July 1997, and its liquidation thereafter, was estimated at $14,530,000 gross ($13,917,400 net) in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1997 (A/51/825).

The Security Council, by its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, subsequently established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997.

This report contains the revised budget for the maintenance of UNSMIH, the maintenance of UNTMIH for the period from 1 August to 30 November 1997 and the liquidation of the Mission thereafter.

The revised budget amounts to $20,587,500 gross ($19,757,500 net) consisting of $4,653,400 gross ($4,433,800 net) for the maintenance of UNSMIH, $8,831,100 gross ($8,462,300 net) for the maintenance of UNTMIH and $7,103,000 gross ($6,861,400 net) for the liquidation of the Mission. The estimates for UNTMIH provide for an authorized strength of up to 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel who would form the headquarters staff of a security element supported by 155 civilian staff (51 international, 96 local and 8 United Nations Volunteers).

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The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in paragraph 25 of the report and include the appropriation and assessment of the additional amount of $6,057,500 gross ($5,840,100 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998.

Contents

	Paragraphs	Page
I. Introduction	1 - 3	5
II. Political mandate	4	5
III. Operational plan and requirements	5 - 7	5
IV. Financial administration	8 - 17	6
A. Financial period	8	6
B. Resources made available and operating costs for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998	9 - 10	6
C. Status of assessed contributions	11	6
D. Voluntary contributions and trust funds	12 - 17	6
V. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments	18	7
VI. Status-of-mission agreement	19	7
VII. Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998	20 - 22	7
VIII. Staffing requirements	23 - 24	8
IX. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session	25	8

Page

Annexes

I. Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 9

II. Supplementary information on the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 15

A. Mission-specific cost parameters 15
B. Monthly breakdown of resources 18
C. Supplementary explanation: UNSMIH 26
D. Supplementary explanation: UNTMIH 26
E. Supplementary explanation: liquidation 27

III. Organizational chart 29

IV. Deployment of personnel 30

V. Current and proposed staffing table 31

VI. Resources made available and operating costs for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998 33

VII. Trust fund contributions 34

I. Introduction

1. The cost of maintaining the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) to 31 July 1997 and its liquidation thereafter was estimated at $14,530,000 gross ($13,917,400 net) in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 March 1997 (A/51/825). The General Assembly, in its resolution 51/15 B of 13 June 1997, appropriated an amount of $15,091,000 gross ($14,478,400 net) for UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 15 March 1998, consisting of $4,174,400 gross ($3,990,400 net) for the maintenance of UNSMIH to 31 July 1997 and $10,355,600 gross ($9,927,000 net) for its liquidation from 1 August 1997, as well as $561,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations. These amounts were assessed on Member States.

2. The final mandate of UNSMIH ended on 31 July 1997. The Security Council, by its resolution 1123 (1997) of 30 July 1997, established the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) with a mandate limited to a single four-month period ending on 30 November 1997. As stated in paragraph 5 of that resolution, UNTMIH will assume responsibility for all elements and assets of UNSMIH remaining in Haiti to deploy as appropriate until they are withdrawn. Consequently, most of the UNSMIH military and civilian personnel then deployed remained in the mission area to form UNTMIH.

3. Pending the submission of the present report, the Secretary-General requested the concurrence of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions to utilize the resources provided under General Assembly resolution 51/15 B for UNSMIH up to the amount of $13,277,900 gross ($12,739,400 net) for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1997 to meet the costs of the peacekeeping operations in Haiti (UNSMIH and UNTMIH). The Advisory Committee authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in an amount up to $10 million against the resources appropriated in that resolution.

II. Political mandate

4. The mandate of UNTMIH is to assist the Government of Haiti by supporting and contributing to the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

III. Operational plan and requirements

5. The authorized strength of UNTMIH is 50 military personnel and 250 civilian police. The 250 civilian police element will shift its tasks to the training of three of the specialized units of the National Police, dealing with crowd control, the rapid reaction force and Palace security, which are considered of distinct importance. The 50 military personnel will form the headquarters of a security element to ensure the safety and freedom of movement of the United Nations personnel implementing the mandate. The authorized civilian police and military personnel are supported by 155 civilian staff (51 international, 96 local and 8 United Nations Volunteers).

6. The authorized civilian police and military personnel are supplemented by 1,145 infantry and support troops provided through voluntary contributions. An additional 131 civilian staff (45 international, 80 local and 6 United Nations Volunteers) are funded by voluntary contributions to a trust fund in support of the troops provided through voluntary contributions.

7. It is anticipated that the repatriation of troops and civilian police will be completed within one month following the termination of the mandate of UNTMIH. The civilian staff will be repatriated on a phased basis over a three-month period, except for a financial liquidation team which will remain in the mission area for an additional three months.

IV. Financial administration

A. Financial period

8. The accounts of UNSMIH and UNTMIH are being maintained for a financial period covering 12 months beginning on 1 July of one year and terminating on 30 June of the following year in accordance with section I of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994.

B. Resources made available and operating costs for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998

9. In paragraph 5 of its resolution 1123 (1997), the Security Council decided that UNTMIH would assume responsibility for all elements and assets of UNSMIH remaining in Haiti until they were withdrawn. For this reason the Secretary-General recommends that the Special Account established for UNSMIH be used also for the purpose of accounting for income received and expenditure incurred in respect of UNTMIH. In addition, the financial performance report on UNTMIH will include expenditures relating to UNSMIH.

10. The total resources made available to UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998 amount to $71,196,000 gross ($68,187,000 net). The pro forma expenditures for the same period also total $71,196,000 gross ($68,187,000 net). Detailed information is provided in annex VI.

C. Status of assessed contributions

11. As at 30 September 1997, a total of $69,116,885 has been assessed on Member States in respect of UNSMIH for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998. Contributions received for that period totalled $37,976,860, resulting in a shortfall of $31,140,025.

D. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

12. No voluntary contributions have been made in respect of the assessed budgets of UNSMIH.

13. As regards the 1,145 troops provided outside the Security Council mandate, 525 are funded under the trust fund discussed in paragraph 17 below. The remaining 620 are provided by the Government of Canada as a contribution in kind, including the requirements for welfare, clothing and equipment, contingent-owned equipment and death and disability.

14. The trust funds described below are associated with UNSMIH and UNTMIH; detailed information on contributions is provided in annex VII.

Trust fund to provide goods and services to the international police monitoring programme and other specifically designated purposes in Haiti

15. This trust fund was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 975 (1995) of 30 January 1995 to assist in the creation of an adequate police force in Haiti and to provide goods and services to the international police monitoring programme and other specifically designated purposes in Haiti. The total contributions to date, amounting to some $3.3 million, have been authorized for expenditure.

Trust fund for the enhancement of the capacity of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti

16. This trust fund was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1063 (1996) of 28 June 1996 to defray the cost of additional military personnel provided to supplement the military personnel authorized

by the Council for UNSMIH. The total contributions to date, amounting to some $32.9 million, have been authorized for expenditure.

Trust fund for the enhancement of the capacity of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti

17. This trust fund was established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1123 (1997) to defray the cost of additional military personnel provided to supplement the military personnel authorized by the Council for UNTMIH. The total requirements are estimated at $9,298,700 and contributions to date amounting to some $2.2 million have been authorized for expenditure.

V. Status of reimbursement to troop-contributing Governments

18. The Governments of Bangladesh, Canada, Pakistan and Trinidad and Tobago have provided troops to UNSMIH. Full reimbursement of troop costs in accordance with the standard rates of reimbursement has been made for the period ending 31 March 1997. The Governments of Canada and Pakistan have provided troops to UNTMIH. No reimbursement to those Governments for their participation in UNTMIH has been made to date.

VI. Status-of-mission agreement

19. In response to a letter dated 13 August 1997 from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Haiti, the Government of Haiti, in a letter dated 19 August 1997, agreed to apply the agreement signed on 15 March 1995 by the United Nations and the Government of Haiti on the status of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, *mutatis mutandis*, to UNTMIH and its personnel.

VII. Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998

20. The cost of maintaining UNSMIH to 31 July 1997 and its liquidation from 1 August 1997 to 15 March 1998 was estimated at $14,530,000 gross ($13,917,400 net), as shown in annex I to the report of the Secretary-General (A/51/825). The revised requirements for UNSMIH and UNTMIH for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 are estimated at $20,562,000 gross ($19,732,000 net). The estimate includes provision for (a) the maintenance of UNSMIH during July 1997 at a strength of 500 troops and 300 civilian police, supported by 119 international staff, 156 local staff and 14 United Nations Volunteers; (b) repatriation of excess military and civilian personnel during August 1997; (c) the maintenance of UNTMIH at an authorized strength of 250 civilian police and 50 military personnel, supported by 51 international staff, 96 local staff and 8 United Nations Volunteers beginning on 1 August 1997; and (d) the liquidation of the Mission, beginning on 1 December 1997. The liquidation budget includes provision for the repatriation of military personnel, contingent-owned equipment and civilian police by 31 December 1997; the closure of base camps, offices and other facilities; the phased repatriation of civilian staff during the three-month period from December 1997 to February 1998; the shipment of United Nations-owned equipment to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi; and the financial closure of the Mission by a three-person liquidation team over a period of four months from 1 March to 30 June 1998.

21. The revised estimate represents an increase of $6,057,500 gross ($5,840,100 net) over the appropriation provided by the General Assembly in its resolution 51/15 B for UNSMIH.

22. A detailed breakdown of the revised estimate by line item is presented in annex I to the present report and includes the original requirements (column 1) contained in the earlier report of the Secretary-General. The total revised cost estimates are shown in column 2 and the cost estimates for UNSMIH, UNTMIH and the liquidation in columns 3 to 5. Supplementary information is provided in annex II, section A of which presents mission-specific cost parameters, section B the monthly breakdown of resources. Supplementary explanation is provided for UNSMIH and UNTMIH in sections C and D respectively and for the liquidation in section E.

VIII. Staffing requirements

23. The proposed staffing of 155 posts for UNTMIH reflects a reduction of 68 international posts, 60 local staff and 6 United Nations Volunteers from the staffing level approved for UNSMIH and is shown in annex IV and detailed in annex V. However, 81 of these posts (29 international and 52 local) have been transferred to the trust fund for the enhancement of the capacity of UNTMIH.

24. During the liquidation process, the civilian staff will be reduced as follows: from 155 to 137 posts by the end of January 1998, to 105 posts by the end of February and to 3 posts by the end of March. The remaining three posts will be required for a financial liquidation team consisting of one Professional and two General Service staff to continue the closure of financial tasks in the mission area for three months, to 31 May 1998, and at United Nations Headquarters for an additional month, to 30 June 1998.

IX. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session

25. The actions to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, in connection with the financing of UNSMIH and UNTMIH, are the following:

(a) The appropriation and assessment of the amount of $6,057,500 gross ($5,840,100 net) for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 in addition to the amount of $15,091,000 gross ($14,478,400 net) already appropriated and assessed under Assembly resolution 51/15 B, inclusive of the amount of $561,000 for the support account for peacekeeping operations;

(b) A decision to continue the use of the Special Account established for UNSMIH for UNTMIH.

Annex I
Revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
1. Military personnel costs					
(a) Military observers	-	-	-	-	
(b) Military contingents					
Standard troop cost reimbursement	1 032.4	836.5	582.0	203.6	50.9
Welfare	16.4	13.7	9.2	3.6	.9
Rations	260.0	148.0	148.0	-	-
Daily allowance	39.8	32.4	22.4	8.0	2.0
Meal and accommodation allowance	187.4	529.9	93.7	347.8	88.4
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	375.0	493.1	72.0	.8	420.3
Clothing and equipment allowance	70.0	56.8	39.3	14.0	3.5
Subtotal	**1 981.0**	**2 110.4**	**966.6**	**577.8**	**566.0**
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel					
Contingent-owned equipment	583.8	291.9	291.9	-	-
Death and disability compensation	53.4	108.8	46.3	50.0	12.5
Subtotal	**637.2**	**400.7**	**338.2**	**50.0**	**12.5**
Total, line 1	**2 618.2**	**2 511.1**	**1 304.8**	**627.8**	**578.5**
2. Civilian personnel costs					
(a) Civilian police					
Mission subsistence allowance	1 620.8	4 272.5	810.4	2 786.5	675.6
Travel costs	810.0	1 409.4	-	734.4	675.0
Clothing and equipment allowance	1.0	22.0	1.0	16.8	4.2
Subtotal	**2 431.8**	**5 703.9**	**811.4**	**3 537.7**	**1 354.8**
(b) International and local staff					
International staff salaries	1 731.4	2 215.6	622.2	953.2	640.2
Local staff salaries	328.5	582.7	118.8	283.2	180.7
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-	-

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
Common staff costs	924.3	1 053.7	328.8	433.2	291.7
Mission subsistence allowance	1 077.8	1 323.6	399.2	541.2	383.2
Other travel costs	28.6	47.6	14.3	27.0	6.3
Subtotal	**4 090.6**	**5 223.3**	**1 483.3**	**2 237.8**	**1 502.1**
(c) *International contractual personnel*	-	-	-	-	-
(d) *United Nations Volunteers*	190.5	302.8	60.6	138.4	103.8
(e) *Government-provided personnel*	-	-	-	-	-
(f) *Civilian electoral observers*	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	**6 712.9**	**11 239.9**	**2 355.3**	**5 913.9**	**2 960.7**
3. Premises/accommodation					
Rental of premises	289.1	245.1	61.6	106.4	77.1
Alteration and renovation of premises	50.0	50.0	-	-	50.0
Maintenance supplies	20.0	22.5	7.5	10.0	5.0
Maintenance services	14.0	26.0	4.0	12.8	9.2
Utilities	140.9	200.7	48.3	92.8	59.6
Construction/prefabricated buildings	52.0	52.0	-	-	52.0
Total, line 3	**566.0**	**596.3**	**121.4**	**222.0**	**252.9**
4. Infrastructure repairs					
Upgrading of air strips	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of roads	-	-	-	-	-
Repair of bridges	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 4	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
5. Transport operations					
Purchase of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Rental of vehicles	144.0	46.0	-	-	46.0
Workshop equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	204.2	354.0	75.0	196.8	82.2
Petrol, oil and lubricants	164.4	211.3	67.3	102.0	42.0
Vehicle insurance	18.2	40.2	6.7	23.6	9.9
Total, line 5	**530.8**	**651.5**	**149.0**	**322.4**	**180.1**

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
6. Air operations					
(a) Helicopter operations					
Hire/charter costs	249.5	959.1	187.1	686.0	86.0
Aviation fuel and lubricants	22.8	87.9	17.1	62.8	8.0
Positioning/depositioning costs	-	-	-	-	-
Painting/preparation	-	-	-	-	-
Liability and war- risk insurance	23.0	38.5	11.5	24.0	3.0
Subtotal	**295.3**	**1 085.5**	**215.7**	**772.8**	**97.0**
(b) *Fixed-wing aircraft*					
Hire/charter costs	14.0	21.0	7.0	14.0	-
Liability and war- risk insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**14.0**	**21.0**	**7.0**	**14.0**	**-**
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other air operations					
Air traffic control services and equipment	12.0	36.0	6.0	24.0	6.0
Landing fees and ground handling	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**12.0**	**36.0**	**6.0**	**24.0**	**6.0**
Total, line 6	**331.3**	**1 143.5**	**228.7**	**810.8**	**103.0**
7. Naval operations					
Hire/charter costs	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel	14.1	14.6	10.1	4.0	.5
Maintenance costs	2.7	19.5	2.7	16.8	-
Liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 7	**16.8**	**34.1**	**12.8**	**20.8**	**.5**
8. Communications					
(a) Complementary communications					
Communications equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts and supplies	12.0	31.0	6.0	20.0	5.0
Workshop and test equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial communications	110.0	104.1	30.0	45.2	28.9
Subtotal	**122.0**	**135.1**	**36.0**	**65.2**	**33.9**

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
(b) Main trunking contract	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	**122.0**	**135.1**	**36.0**	**65.2**	**33.9**
9. Other equipment		-			
Office furniture	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Data-processing equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Generators	-	-	-	-	-
Observation equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	30.0	-	30.0	-
Water and septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	10.4	55.2	5.2	40.0	10.0
Water-purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 9	**10.4**	**85.2**	**5.2**	**70.0**	**10.0**
10. Supplies and services					
(a) Miscellaneous services					
Audit services	29.0	29.0	-	-	29.0
Contractual services	207.0	356.5	103.5	146.0	107.0
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-	-
Security services	23.2	51.3	5.8	26.0	19.5
Medical treatment and services	128.0	156.5	56.5	90.0	10.0
Claims and adjustments	12.0	24.0	3.0	12.0	9.0
Official hospitality	3.0	6.0	1.0	4.0	1.0
Miscellaneous other services	11.0	18.0	2.0	8.0	8.0
Subtotal	**413.2**	**641.3**	**171.8**	**286.0**	**183.5**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies					
Stationery and office supplies	20.9	36.2	8.2	16.0	12.0
Medical supplies	17.0	28.5	8.5	16.0	4.0

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
Sanitation and cleaning materials	25.5	35.8	10.9	18.0	6.9
Subscriptions	.8	2.4	.4	1.6	.4
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-	-
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	-	4.4	-	4.4	-
Field defence stores	-	5.0	-	5.0	-
Operational maps	-	-	-	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	20.4	35.2	10.2	20.0	5.0
Subtotal	**84.6**	**147.5**	**38.2**	**81.0**	**28.3**
Total, line 10	**497.8**	**788.8**	**210.0**	**367.0**	**211.8**
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes					
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	1.2	3.0	.6	2.4	-
Contractual services	10.0	25.0	5.0	20.0	-
Department of Public Information production costs	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 12	**11.2**	**28.0**	**5.6**	**22.4**	-
13. Training programmes	-	-	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-
16. Air and surface freight					
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	500.0	1 525.0	-	-	1 525.0
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	2 010.0	1 030.0	5.0	20.0	1 005.0
Total, line 16	**2 510.0**	**2 555.0**	**5.0**	**20.0**	**2 530.0**
17. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-	-
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	-
19. Staff assessment	**612.6**	830.0	**219.6**	**368.8**	**241.6**
Total, lines 1-19	**14 530.0**	**20 587.5**	**4 653.4**	**8 831.1**	**7 103.0**
20. Income from staff assessment	**(612.6)**	**(830.0)**	**(219.6)**	**(368.8)**	**(241.6)**

	(1) Cost estimates as shown in A/51/825	(2) Revised costs (3 + 4 + 5)	(3) UNSMIH	(4) UNTMIH	(5) Liquidation
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lines 20-21	**(612.6)**	**(830.0)**	**(219.6)**	**(368.8)**	**(241.6)**
Gross requirements	14 530.0	20 587.5	4 653.4	8 831.1	7 103.0
Net requirements	13 917.4	19 757.5	4 433.8	8 462.3	6 861.4
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-
Total resources	**13 917.4**	**19 757.5**	**4 433.8**	**8 462.3**	**6 861.4**

Annex II
Supplementary information on the revised cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998

A. Mission-specific cost parameters

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
1. Mission subsistence allowance					Reviewed by the Office of Human Resources Management in October 1994.
First 30 days	124		124		
After 30 days	87		87		
Military staff officers	57		57		Meal and accommodation allowance.
2. Travel costs					
Contingents	750		750		
Civilian police	2 700		2 700		
3. Military personnel					
UNSMIH	500	500			
UNTMIH	—	50			Military personnel authorized by Security Council resolution 1123 (1997).
4. Rations					
Rations	9.00		—		Rations are not required for military headquarters staff.
Bottled water	0.38		—		
5. Civilian personnel					
UNSMIH					
Civilian police	300	—			This is the authorized civilian strength for July 1997.
International staff	119	—			
Local staff	156	—			
United Nations Volunteers	14	—			
UNTMIH					
Civilian police	—	250			Security Council resolution 1123 (1997). Civilian staff required to support military and civilian personnel authorized by the Security Council.
International staff	—	51			
Local staff	—	96			
United Nations Volunteers	—	8			
6. Local staff					
Net salary	725			738	Local staff salaries effective 1 January 1997.
Common staff costs	51			52	
Staff assessment	175			175	
7. United Nations Volunteers	4 325			4 325	

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
8. Rental of premises					
Headquarters offices	27 650			13 000	50 per cent of rental cost under trust fund.
Outposts	1 000			1 000	
Office and residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	5 000			5 000	
Troop accommodation	7 000			—	Not required owing to reduction in troops.
Workshops	3 800			1 300	Lower costs due to closure of some workshops and 50 per cent of costs included under trust fund.
Warehouses	12 650			4 000	Lower costs due to closure of one warehouse and 50 per cent of costs provided under trust fund.
Sewage dumps	4 600			2 300	50 per cent of costs provided under trust fund.
Office space for the liquidation team	5 300			5 300	
9. Utilities					
Electricity	1 000			500	50 per cent of costs provided under trust fund.
Water	2 000			1 000	
Oil and coke	300			150	
Generator fuel	45 000			21 500	Reduction in consumption due to reduced level of military personnel (102,381 litres per month at $0.21 per litre).
10. Vehicles					
UNSMIH					
Civilian pattern	227	—			
Military pattern	130	—			
UNTMIH					
Civilian pattern		149			Reduction in civilian police, military and staffing strength.
Military pattern		—			
11. Spare parts and repair and maintenance of vehicles					
Civilian pattern	330			330	
Military pattern	330			—	No military pattern vehicles required.
12. Petrol					
Civilian pattern	5.52		5.52		26.3 litres per day at $0.21 per litre.
Military pattern	5.52		—		No military pattern vehicles required.
13. Helicopters					
Medium utility	5	5			Government-provided helicopters for patrolling, transport of personnel and casualty/medical evacuation.

Description	Previous submission	Proposed estimates: Average strength	Proposed estimates: Unit or daily cost (United States dollars)	Proposed estimates: Monthly cost (United States dollars)	Explanation
14. Monthly flying hours (total)					
Medium utility	120	110			Lower requirements for transport of personnel within the mission area.
15. Helicopter rental (total)					
Medium utility	187 100			171 500	Reduction in flying hours (110 hours per month at $1,559 per hour).
16. Helicopter fuel (total)					
Medium utility	15 500			14 200	Reduction in flying hours (340 litres per hour at $0.38 per litre).
17. Helicopter insurance					
Medium utility	5 960			5 960	Third-party liability insurance.
18. Fixed-wing aircraft					
Medevac chartered flight	7 000			7 000	One flight every two months for medical evacuation from mission area to hospital facilities in Miami.
19. Vessels					
Light water craft	8	8			Used for patrolling by civilian police.
20. Vessels fuel (total)					
Light water craft	9 200			1 000	Lower cost due to lower usage (4,800 litres per month at $0.21 per litre).
21. Commercial communications					
Repeater sites	16 000			4 600	Lower costs due to fewer repeater sites and 30 per cent of costs provided under trust fund.
Transponder lease	3 600			2 300	
Local telephone charges	10 000			4 000	
Pouch, postage and telex charges	400			400	
22. Communications					
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	6 000			5 000	Maintenance of United Nations-owned equipment.
23. Miscellaneous services					
Security services	5 800			6 500	Cost increased from $1.00 to $1.10 per hour for eight guards 24 hours per day.
Claims and adjustments	3 000			3 000	
Official hospitality	1 000			1 000	
Miscellaneous other services	2 000			2 000	Bank charges.

B. Monthly breakdown of resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
	1997							1998						
1. Military personnel costs														
(a) Military observers	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Military contingents														
Requirements (number of personnel)														
Infantry	325	-	50	50	50	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Logistics support	175	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	**500**	**62**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Requirements (number of trips)														
Number of repatriations	-	96		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.0
Number of deployments	-	-	1											
Cost estimates														
Standard troop cost reimbursement	516.2	65.8	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	50.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	836.5
Welfare	8.2	1.0	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.7
Rations	130.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148.0
Daily allowance	19.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.4
Meal and accommodation allowance	93.7	-	88.4	85.5	88.4	85.5	88.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	529.9
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	-	72.0	.8	-	-	-	420.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	493.1
Clothing and equipment allowance	35.0	4.3	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.8
Subtotal	**803.0**	**163.6**	**146.5**	**142.8**	**145.7**	**142.8**	**566.0**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2 110.4**
(c) Other costs pertaining to military personnel														
Contingent-owned equipment	291.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	291.9
Death and disability compensation	33.3	13.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	108.8
Subtotal	**325.2**	**13.0**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**12.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**400.7**
Total, line 1	**1 128.2**	**176.6**	**159.0**	**155.3**	**158.2**	**155.3**	**578.5**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**2 511.1**

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
			1997							1998				
2. Civilian personnel costs														
(a) Civilian police														
Requirements														
Number of civilian police	300	-	250	250	250	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of rotation trips	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of repatriation trips	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Number of deployment trips	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cost estimates														
Mission subsistence allowance	810.4	-	675.6	781.5	675.6	653.8	675.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 272.5
Travel costs	-	-	113.4	621.0	-	-	675.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 409.4
Clothing and equipment allowance	1.0	-	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	22.0
Subtotal	**811.4**	-	**793.2**	**1 406.7**	**679.8**	**658.0**	**1 354.8**	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5 703.9**
(b) International and local staff														
Requirements (number of personnel)														
Under-Secretary-General	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D-2	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
D-1	2	-	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	
P-5	5	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	
P-4	11	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	1	-	-	-	-	
P-3	9	1	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	
P-2	6	-	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	
Field Service	28	8	7	7	7	7	7	6	5	-	-	-	-	
General Service (Principal level)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
General Service (Other level)	48	16	17	17	17	17	17	16	11	2	2	2	2	
Security Service	7	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	**119**	**29**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**51**	**46**	**31**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	
Local staff	156	8	96	96	96	96	96	83	66	-	-	-	-	
United Nations Volunteers	14	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-	
Subtotal	289	8	155	155	155	155	155	137	105	3	3	3	3	

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
	1997									1998				
Cost estimates														
International staff salaries	510.2	112.0	238.3	238.3	238.3	238.3	238.3	214.6	131.3	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	2 215.6
Local staff salaries	113.1	5.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	61.2	48.7	-	-	-	-	582.7
Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Overtime	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General temporary assistance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Common staff costs	264.5	64.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.3	96.7	64.3	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	1 053.7
Mission subsistence allowance	321.0	78.2	137.5	133.1	137.5	133.1	137.5	126.8	75.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	19.4	1 323.6
Other travel costs	14.3	-	4.3	9.2	9.2	4.3	4.3	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	47.6
Subtotal	**1 223.1**	**260.2**	**559.2**	**559.7**	**564.1**	**554.8**	**559.2**	**500.3**	**320.8**	**27.6**	**27.6**	**27.6**	**39.0**	**5 223.2**
(c) *International contractual personnel*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) *United Nations Volunteers*	60.6	-	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.6	-	-	-	-	302.8
(e) *Government-provided personnel*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(f) *Civilian electoral observers*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 2	**2 095.1**	**260.2**	**1 387.0**	**2 001.0**	**1 278.5**	**1 247.4**	**1 948.6**	**534.9**	**355.4**	**27.6**	**27.6**	**27.6**	**39.0**	**11 229.9**
3. Premises/accommodation														
Rental of premises														
Headquarters offices	27.6	-	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	118.6
Outposts	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Office and residence of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
Troop accommodation	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
Warehouses	12.6	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	40.6
Workshops	3.8	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	11.6
Sewage dumps	4.6	-	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	-	-	-	-	20.7
Office space for the liquidation team	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	5.3	-	-	10.6
Storage of mission records	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.0	-	-	-	-	60.0
Subtotal	**61.6**	**-**	**26.6**	**26.6**	**26.6**	**26.6**	**26.6**	**20.6**	**19.3**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**-**	**-**	**245.1**

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
	1997								1998					
Alteration and renovation of premises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	-	-	-	-	50.0
Maintenance supplies	7.5	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	-	-	-	-	-	22.5
Maintenance services	4.0	-	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	26.0
Utilities	48.3	-	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	23.2	18.2	18.2	-	-	-	-	200.7
Construction/prefabricated buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.0	-	-	-	-	52.0
Total, line 3	**121.4**	**-**	**55.5**	**55.5**	**55.5**	**55.5**	**55.5**	**44.3**	**142.5**	**5.3**	**5.3**	**-**	**-**	**596.3**
4. Infrastructure repairs														
Upgrading of airstrips	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of roads	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repair of bridges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 4	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
5. Transport operations														
Requirements (number of vehicles)														
Civilian pattern	227	-	149	149	149	149	149	60	40	-	-	-	-	
Rental														
Heavy truck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	
Light sedan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	
Subtotal	**227**	**-**	**149**	**149**	**149**	**149**	**149**	**60**	**43**	**2**	**2**	**-**	**-**	
Rental of vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	46.0
Workshop equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	75.0	-	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	49.2	19.8	13.2	-	-	-	-	354.0
Petrol, oil and lubricants	67.3	-	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	25.5	10.3	6.2	-	-	-	-	211.3
Vehicle insurance	6.7	-	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	2.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	40.2
Total, line 5	**149.0**	**-**	**80.6**	**80.6**	**80.6**	**80.6**	**80.6**	**32.5**	**61.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**-**	**-**	**651.5**
6. Air operations														
(a) *Helicopter operations*														
Hire/charter costs	187.1	-	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.5	86.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	959.1
Aviation fuel and lubricants	17.1	-	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.9
Liability and war-risk insurance	11.5	-	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	38.5
Subtotal	215.7	-	193.2	193.2	193.2	193.2	97.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 085.5

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
	1997						1998							
(b) *Fixed-wing aircraft*														
Hire/charter costs	7.0	-	7.0	-	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.0
Liability and war-risk insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**7.0**	**-**	**7.0**	**-**	**7.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21.0**
(c) Aircrew subsistence allowance	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other air operations														
Air traffic control services and equipment	6.0	-	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.0
Landing fees and ground handling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage and containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	**6.0**	**-**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36.0**
Total, line 6	**228.7**	**-**	**206.2**	**199.2**	**206.2**	**199.2**	**103.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1 142.5**
7. Naval operations														
Fuel	10.1	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6
Maintenance costs	2.7	-	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.5
Total, line 7	**12.8**	**-**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**34.1**
8. Communications														
(a) Complementary communications														
Communications equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts and supplies	6.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0
Workshop and test equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial communications	30.0	-	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	6.8	6.8	2.0	2.0	-	-	104.1
Subtotal	**36.0**	**-**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**-**	**-**	**135.1**
(b) Main trunking contract		-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 8	**36.0**	**-**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**16.3**	**6.8**	**6.8**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**-**	**-**	**135.1**
9. Other equipment														
Office furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Data-processing equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
			1997							1998				
Observation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	-	-	-	30.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
Water and septic tanks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Field defence equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	5.2	-	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.2
Water-purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 9	**5.2**	**-**	**10.0**	**40.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**10.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**85.2**
10. Supplies and services														
(a) Miscellaneous services														
Audit services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.0	-	-	-	-	-	29.0
Contractual services	103.5	-	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	36.5	34.0	-	-	-	-	356.5
Data-processing services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security services	5.8	-	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	-	-	-	-	51.3
Medical treatment and services	56.5	-	10.0	35.0	10.0	35.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	156.5
Claims and adjustments	3.0	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	24.0
Official hospitality	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
Miscellaneous other services	2.0	-	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	18.0
Subtotal	**171.8**	**-**	**59.0**	**84.0**	**59.0**	**84.0**	**59.0**	**77.0**	**45.5**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**-**	**-**	**641.3**
(b) Miscellaneous supplies														
Stationery and office supplies	8.2	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	36.2
Medical supplies	8.5	-	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.5
Sanitation and cleaning materials	10.9	-	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	35.8
Subscriptions	.4	-	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4
Electrical supplies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
			1997							1998				
Ballistic-protective blankets for vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform items, flags and decals	-	-	-	4.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.4
Field defence stores	-	-	-	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
Operational maps	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quartermaster and general stores	10.2		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.2
Subtotal	38.2	-	17.9	27.3	17.9	17.9	17.9	4.4	4.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	147.5
Total, line 10	210.0	-	76.9	111.3	76.9	101.9	76.9	81.4	48.5	2.0	2.0	-	-	708.8
11. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12. Public information programmes														
Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Materials and supplies	.6	-	.6	.6	.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0
Contractual services	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0
Department of Public Information production costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, line 12	5.6	-	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.0
13. Training programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16. Air and surface freight														
Transport of contingent-owned equipment			-	-	-	-	1 525.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 525.0
Military airlifts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Commercial freight and cartage	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	1 000.0	-	-	-	-	-	1 030.0
Total, line 16	5.0	-	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	1 530.0	1 000.0	-	-	-	-	-	2 555.0
17. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19. Staff assessment	184.0	35.6	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	92.2	88.0	52.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	836.0
Total, lines 1-19	4 181.0	472.4	2 099.5	2 767.2	1 998.2	1 974.2	4 692.1	1 779.9	687.4	44.2	44.2	31.9	43.3	20 587.5
20. Income from staff assessment	(184.0)	(35.6)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(92.2)	(88.0)	(52.2)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(836.0)

	UNSMIH		UNTMIH				Liquidation							
	Jul	Aug	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Total cost
			1997							1998				
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, lines 20-21	**(184.0)**	**(35.6)**	**(92.2)**	**(92.2)**	**(92.2)**	**(92.2)**	**(92.2)**	**(80.0)**	**(52.2)**	**(4.3)**	**(4.3)**	**(4.3)**	**(4.3)**	**(830.0)**
Gross requirements	4 181.0	472.4	2 099.5	2 767.2	1 990.2	1 974.2	4 492.1	1 779.9	667.4	44.2	44.2	31.9	43.3	20 587.5
Net requirements	3 997.0	436.8	2 007.3	2 675.0	1 898.0	1 882.0	4 399.9	1 699.9	615.2	39.9	39.9	27.6	39.0	19 757.5
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total resources	**3 997.0**	**436.8**	**2 007.3**	**2 675.0**	**1 898.0**	**1 882.0**	**4 399.9**	**1 699.9**	**615.2**	**39.9**	**39.9**	**27.6**	**39.0**	**19 757.5**

C. Supplementary explanation: UNSMIH

1. *Military personnel costs*. The provison under this heading includes $72,000 for the repatriation of 96 troops.

2. *Civilian police*. The 208 civilian police personnel on board on 31 July 1997 were transferred to UNTMIH on 1 August 1997.

3. *International and local staff*. A provision in the amount of $254,100 is made for the month of August 1997 to cover the salaries, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance of 29 international staff being repatriated out of the mission area, as well as the amount of $6,100 for salaries and common staff costs of 8 local staff.

4. *United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi*. No provision is made in the cost estimates for the funding of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, since the budget for Brindisi has been presented separately to the General Assembly.

5. *Support account for peacekeeping operations*. No provision is made for the funding of the support account for peacekeeping operations in these estimates since the budget for the support account has been presented separately to the General Assembly.

6. *Staff assessment*. Staff costs are shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

7. *Income from staff assessment*. The staff assessment requirements provided for under budget line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their respective rates of contribution to the UNSMIH/UNTMIH budget.

D. Supplementary explanation: UNTMIH

1. *Military personnel*. Provision is made for the cost of the 50 military personnel authorized during the mandate period. Forty-nine were transferred from UNSMIH on 1 August 1997.

2. *Civilian police: travel costs*. During the mandate period, 115 civilian police officers who have been in the mission area for one year will be rotated at the rate of $2,700 per one-way trip including the cost for excess baggage.

3. *International and local staff*. The provision for international and local staff salaries and common staff costs during the liquidation phase is based on the average number of staff for each month as indicated in section B of the present annex.

4. *Other travel costs*. The provision under this heading includes official travel between New York and the mission area for meetings and consultations. The estimate provides for two trips between New York and the mission area between August and November 1997 at a cost of $3,300 per trip (airfare $1,500 and daily subsistence allowance $1,800). The requirement for local travel is estimated at $1,000 per month for payment of food and accommodation allowance for local and international staff while on duty travel within the mission area. The estimate also includes a provision for the travel and subsistence expenses of two internal auditors, for two trips of 21 days' duration each in the mission area ($16,400). Provision for external audit services is provided under budget line 10 (a).

5. *Rental of premises*. The cost estimate under this heading reflects the reduced requirements for office space as well as the sharing of costs under the trust fund.

6. *Contractual services.* A provision in the amount of $110,000 ($27,500 per month) is made for services to be provided by individual contractors to maintain headquarters premises including grounds keeping, equipment and vehicle maintenance, ground transportation, fuel management, liquid waste disposal and general services management under the supervision of UNTMIH international staff. In the more technical field of work such as generator maintenance, water purification, plumbing, electrical and carpentry work, local technicians will be engaged and operate under the supervision of international staff in the Engineering Section. An additional provision of $36,000 is provided for the engagement of local commercial contractors ($9,000 per month) for the storage of hazardous materials, garbage collection, pest control and occasional services for highly specialized repair work.

7. *Medical treatment and services.* Medical services in the mission area are provided under letter-of-assist arrangements at an estimated cost of $40,000 ($10,000 per month for the period from August to November 1997). Provision is also made in the amount of $50,000, for costs to be incurred in Miami due to the lack of specialized medical facilities in the mission area, based on one estimated medical evacuation every two months at $25,000 each.

8. *Public information programmes.* A provision in the amount of $22,400 is made under this heading for subscriptions to news and cable services ($2,400) and for the production and distribution of bimonthly programmes on UNTMIH activities for broadcast on international and national television and radio programmes ($20,000).

9. *United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.* No provision is made in the cost estimates for the funding of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, since the budget for Brindisi has been presented separately to the General Assembly.

10. *Support account for peacekeeping operations.* No provision is made for the funding of the support account for peacekeeping operations in these estimates since the budget for the support account has been presented separately to the General Assembly.

11. *Staff assessment.* Staff costs are shown on a net basis under budget line item 2 (b). The estimate under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which United Nations staff members are subject in accordance with the Staff Regulations of the United Nations.

12. *Income from staff assessment.* The staff assessment requirements provided for under budget line item 19 have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and are credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their respective rates of contribution to the UNSMIH/UNTMIH budget.

E. Supplementary explanation: liquidation

1. *Military personnel and civilian police.* The repatriation of the 250 civilian police ($675,000) and 50 military personnel ($37,500) is expected to be completed by 31 December 1997. In addition, the United Nations is responsible for the repatriation of 577 troops brought into the theatre under UNSMIH. A provision in the amount of $382,800, supplemented by $50,000 from the trust fund, is required to meet the total cost estimated at $432,800.

2. *International and local staff.* The provision for international and local staff salaries and common staff costs during the liquidation phase is based on the average number of staff for each month as indicated in section B of the present annex.

3. *Mission subsistence allowance.* The provision under this heading also includes daily subsistence allowance for the three members of the financial liquidation team at the New York rate of $215 per day for one month ($19,350).

4. *Storage of mission records.* The amount of $60,000 is provided for the storage of mission records in New York for three years following the termination of the mission.

5. *Rental of premises.* The cost estimate under this heading also provides for the rental of office space for the financial liquidation team at $5,300 per month. Should the mandate of the United Nations component of the International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH) be extended until the end of April 1998, the team could then be accommodated in the MICIVIH headquarters building and the provision for rental space would not be required. In addition, provision is included for the storage of mission records at United Nations Headquarters in New York for three years following the liquidation of the mission, at $20,000 per year.

6. *Alteration and renovation of premises.* Provision is made in the amount of $50,000 for the repair of rented and Government-provided premises in order to restore them to their original condition at the end of the mission.

7. *Construction/prefabricated buildings.* Provision is made for the dismantling of prefabricated buildings installed in the headquarters premises prior to their being shipped to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi at the liquidation of the mission ($52,000).

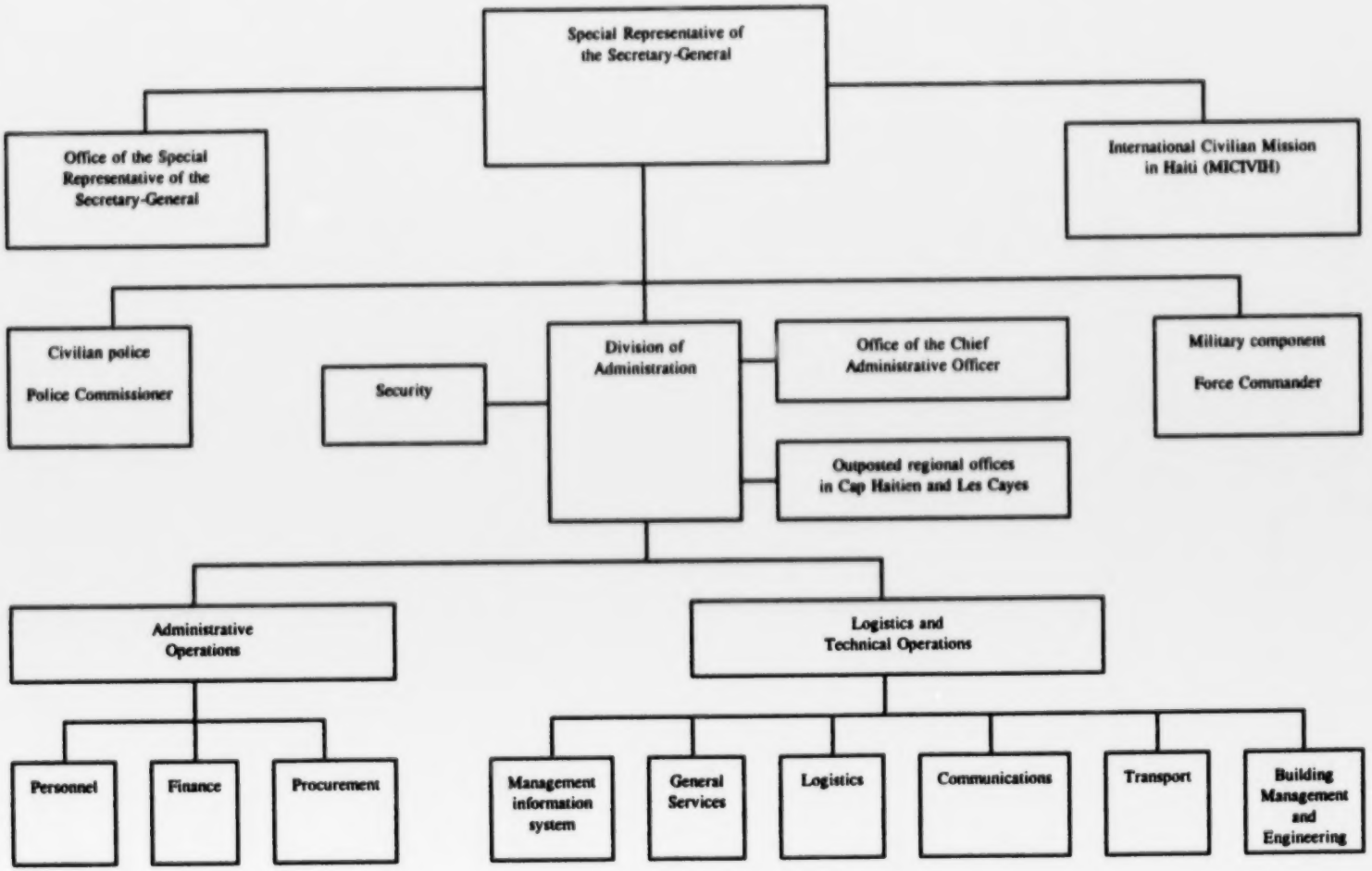
8. *Rental of vehicles.* During the liquidation period, the amount of $40,000 would be required for the rental of one rough-terrain cargo handler/stacker ($10,000), one 28-ton forklift ($20,000) and one 10-ton forklift ($10,000). These vehicles would be required for loading, unloading and stacking of containers of United Nations-owned equipment to be transported from warehouses to the seaport for onward shipment to the United Nations Logistics Base in Brindisi. Since all United Nations-owned equipment is to be repatriated by the end of February 1998, provision is also made for the rental of two sedans for the financial liquidation team for two months in the mission area at the rate of $3,000 per month including maintenance, insurance and drivers.

9. *Audit services.* Provision of $29,000 is made for external audit services.

10. *Air and surface freight.* The provision under this heading ($2,530,000) includes (a) the amount of $1,525,000, supplemented by $412,500 from the trust fund, for the transport of 16,564 cubic meters, at $117 per cubic meter, of contingent-owned equipment; (b) $1 million for the charter of one ship to transport United Nations-owned equipment to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi during the liquidation of UNTMIH; and (c) $5,000 for other commercial freight charges.

Annex III

Organizational chart



Annex IV
Deployment of personnel

Personnel category	UNSMIH personnel on board as at 31 July 1997 [a]	Repatriated or terminated	Transferred as from 1 August 1997 to UNTMIH	Transferred as from 1 August 1997 to Voluntary contributions [b]
Military element				
Headquarters staff	49		49	-
Logistics support	121	96	-	25
Infantry	326		-	326
Total, military element	496	96	49	351
Civilian element				
Civilian police	208	-	208	-
International civilian				
Under-Secretary-General	1	-	1	-
D-2	1	-	1	-
D-1	2	-	2	-
P-5	5	-	5	-
P-4	11	3	5	3
P-3	9	1	5	3
P-2/1	5	-	2	3
Field Service	28	8	7	13
General Service (Principal level)	-	-	-	-
General Service (Other level)	40	16	17	7
Security Service	7	1	6	-
	109	29	51	29
Local staff	156	8	96	52
United Nations Volunteers	8	-	8	-
Total, civilians	481	37	363	81
Grand total	977	133	412	432

[a] In addition, 791 troops, 16 international staff, 28 local staff and 6 United Nations Volunteers were provided under voluntary contributions.

[b] For the period from 1 August to 30 November 1997, a total of 1,145 troops, 45 international staff, 80 local staff and 6 United Nations Volunteers are being provided from voluntary contributions.

Annex V
Current and proposed staffing table

	Professional and above									General Service and other categories							
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Total	FS	PL	OL	SS	Total	Local staff	UNV	Grand total
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																	
Current																	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	5
Deputy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Political advisers	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	7
Legal advisers	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3
Public information/Spokesperson	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	5
Resident auditor	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
Subtotal	1	-	-	-	2	5	-	-	8	-	1	6	-	7	8	-	23
Proposed																	
Special Representative of the Secretary-General	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deputy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political advisers	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Legal advisers	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Public information/Spokesperson	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	3	5	-	10
Protocol Officer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Subtotal	1	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	9	-	-	4	-	4	7	-	20
Office of the Force Commander																	
Current																	
Force Commander	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	5
Military/Police staff Officers	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	6
Contingent support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	35
Subtotal	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	39	-	46
Proposed																	
Force Commander	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-		1	-	1	-	-	2
Civilian Police	-	-		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	11	-	13
Contingent support	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	11	-	15
Administrative Operations																	
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer																	
Current																	
Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	5
Air Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2
MICIVIH Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Subtotal	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	9
Proposed																	
Chief Administrative Officer	-	-	-	1		-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Air Operations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MICIVIH Liaison	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Administrative Services																	
Current																	
Finance	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	7	-	7	2	-	12
Personnel	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	5	-	5	3	-	10
Procurement	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	5	3	-	9
General Services	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	2	-	5	-	7	10	1	21
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	1	9	3	-	21	-	24	18	1	52

	Professional and above									General Service and other categories					Local staff	UNV	Grand total
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2/1	Total	FS	PL	GL	SS	Total			
Proposed																	
Finance	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	7
Personnel	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	5
Procurement	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	5
General Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	10	-	13
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	1	6	3	-	6	-	9	15	-	30
Logistics and Technical Operations																	
Current																	
Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	5	4	-	1	-	5	11	2	23
Movement Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	3	-	5	5	-	12
Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	6	-	4	-	10	19	1	32
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	8	10	4	22
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	6	25	4	36
Management Information System	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	3	1	7
Security Services	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	7	12	-	20
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	5	12	23	-	13	7	43	85	12	152
Proposed																	
Logistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	2	-	5
Movement Control	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Communications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	12
Transport	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	33	5	40
Management Information System	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
Security Services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	9	5	-	14
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	5	6	13	62	8	85
Subtotal, Administrative																	
Current	-	-	-	1	3	6	9	6	25	26	-	37	7	70	105	13	213
Proposed	-	-	-	1	3	1	3	1	9	5	-	11	6	22	78	8	117
Regional Administrative Offices																	
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	1	7
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	3
Total																	
Current	1	-	1	2	5	11	9	6	35	28	1	48	7	84	156	14	289
Proposed	1	-	1	2	5	5	5	2	21	7	-	17	6	30	96	8	155

Annex VI
Resources made available and operating costs for the period from 1 July 1996 to 30 June 1998

(United States dollars)

	Gross	*Net*
A. Summary of resources		
1. Resources		
1 July to 30 November 1996		
Appropriation (resolution 51/15)	28 704 200	27 506 000
1 December 1996 to 30 June 1997		
Appropriation (decision 51/459)	27 400 800	26 202 600
1 July 1997 to 15 March 1998		
Appropriation (resolution 51/15B)	15 091 000	14 478 400
Total, line 1	**71 196 000**	**68 187 000**
2. Operating costs		
1 July to 30 November 1996		
Expenditure	28 704 200	27 506 000
1 December 1996 to 30 June 1997		
Expenditure	27 400 800	26 202 600
1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998		
Expenditure	15 091 000	14 478 400
Total, line 2	**71 196 000**	**68 187 000**
Total (1 less 2)	-	-
3. Credits applied to Member States	-	-
Total, line 3	-	-
4. Unencumbered balance		
(1 less 2 and 3)	-	-
B. Cash position		
1. Income		
Assessed contributions received as at 30 September 1997	37 976 860	37 976 860
Voluntary contributions in kind	-	-
Voluntary contributions in cash	-	-
Interest income	169 085	169 085
Miscellaneous income	35 612	35 612
Total, line 1	**38 181 557**	**38 181 557**
2. Less: Total operating costs		
(Total, Item A.2)	**(71 196 000)**	**(68 187 000)**
3. Projected operating deficit		
(1 less 2)	**(33 014 443)**	**(30 005 443)**

Annex VII
Trust fund contributions

(United States dollars)

	Paid	*Pledged*
Trust fund to provide goods and services to the international police monitoring programme and other specifically designated purposes in Haiti		
Japan	3 000 000	
Luxembourg	50 501	
Republic of Korea	200 000	
Subtotal	**3 250 501**	-
Trust fund for the enhancement of the capacity of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti		
Canada	6 557 122	-
United States of America	26 325 780	-
Subtotal	**32 882 902**	-
Trust fund for the enhancement of the capacity of the United Nations Transition Mission in Haiti		-
United States of America	2 228 663	-
		-
Subtotal	**2 228 663**	-
Total	**38 362 066**	-

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Agenda item 38

Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	Introduction	1–8	2
II.	Recent international events on democratization and governance	9–22	3
	A. Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development	9–14	3
	B. International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity	15–18	3
	C. Seminars organized together with civil society	19–22	4
III.	A new understanding of democratization	23–39	4
	A. Towards an agenda for democratization and governance	23–28	4
	B. Elections and democratization	29–30	5
	C. The role of civil society and the private sector in democratization	31–36	6
	D. Gender, participation and democratization	37–39	6
IV.	Observations and recommendations	40–53	7
	A. Electoral assistance	40–42	7
	B. Strengthening civil society	43–45	7
	C. Coordinating United Nations activities in democratization and governance	46–49	7
	D. Promoting democratization for the twenty-first century	50–53	8

97-28237 (E) 041197 061197

I. Introduction

1. In its resolutions 50/133 of 20 December 1995 and 51/31 of 6 December 1996, the General Assembly welcomed the two reports of the Secretary-General on the ways and mechanisms in which the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies (A/50/332 and Corr.1 and A/51/512) and commended the activities undertaken at the request of Governments to support the efforts to consolidate democracy, as reflected in those reports. The Assembly encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to improve the capacity of the Organization to respond effectively to the requests of Member States in their efforts to achieve the goal of democratization. As a result of those and other requests, the work of the United Nations system has expanded rapidly in this area.

2. Resolution 51/31 asked the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-second session a report on its implementation. The Assembly specified that the report should include "innovative ways and means, as well as other reflections, to enable the Organization to respond effectively and in an integrated manner to requests of Member States for assistance in the field of democratization." The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

3. The movement of new or restored democracies and its world conferences have given a strong momentum to the process of global and regional democratization. Although the international conferences of new or restored democracies started quite independently from the United Nations in the late 1980s, since the second world conference in 1994 the United Nations has become more actively involved.

4. The first international conference, called the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies, was held at Manila from 3 to 6 June 1988 with 13 States participating. The Conference adopted the Manila Declaration (A/43/538), which highlighted the fact that, with mutual support, internal and external forces endangering emerging democracies could be overcome. That feeling of a constant threat to the fragile process of democratization was the initial impetus for joint action by a small number of States. But as many more States — now about half of the United Nations membership — and other partners have participated in the conferences, the movement has gained more of an international and global character.

5. The second, much wider International Conference of New or Restored Democracies was held at Managua from 4 to 6 July 1994. The Managua Declaration and Plan of Action (A/49/713, annexes I and II) requested the Secretary-General to undertake a comprehensive study of how the United Nations system could support the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies. The General Assembly, in its first resolution on the subject, resolution 49/30 of 7 December 1994, supported that request. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's first report on new or restored democracies was issued on 7 August 1995 (A/50/332 and Corr.1) and the second a year later, on 18 October 1996 (A/51/512). On 20 December 1996, he issued a supplement to his two earlier reports (A/51/761) that was later published as *An Agenda for Democratization*.[1]

6. The three reports of the former Secretary-General on new or restored democracies contribute significantly to the process of providing a solid foundation for the eventual formation of a new and flexible framework for the United Nations system in the fields of democratization and governance, two key concepts which I believe should stand together.

7. When I addressed the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at Harare in June, I laid down my own vision for a democratic Africa as a first step in the process of deepening our understanding of the true principles of democracy. I referred to the need for the whole United Nations system to provide concrete assistance to countries that ask for our help in various ways related to democracy, governance and development. It is my firm belief that the United Nations system can help the democratization process more effectively than it does at present.

8. My predecessor, in the above-mentioned reports, provided a detailed account of activities of the United Nations system with regard to democratization. That account remains extremely useful information for Member States. However, it is not necessary for such an inventory to be prepared every year. The present report therefore concentrates on policies and principles, while giving an account of relevant recent events which are shaping the emerging framework for intergovernmental action in the field of democratization.

II. Recent international events on democratization and governance

A. Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development

9. By resolution 51/31 of 6 December 1996, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, Member States, the relevant specialized agencies and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other intergovernmental organizations, to collaborate in the holding of the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development. The Conference took place at Bucharest from 2 to 4 September 1997. Secretariat staff, together with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners, worked intensively with the Romanian hosts in the preparation of the Conference and contributed to its success. The document adopted by the Conference, entitled "Progress Review and Recommendations", was issued on 11 September 1997 (see A/52/334). Summaries of the principal statements made and papers presented to the Conference and of the debates were published by UNDP.[2]

10. About 80 governmental delegations from Africa, Asia, Europe and Latin America participated in the Conference, 23 of them being represented at ministerial level, and 14 international organizations were present. In addition, 47 non-governmental organizations from 20 countries took part in the Civil Society Forum. To stress transparency and openness, representatives of the media had full access to all sessions of the Conference. Its discussions and recommendations were forward-looking and practical; the present report makes every effort to take them into account and respond to them.

11. The Bucharest Conference, together with the International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity, organized by UNDP and held in New York in July 1997 (see below), marks the gradual start of new thinking on international cooperation in this area. That governance and democratization are coming to the fore of international debates on sustainable development and peace-building was also reflected in the thematic orientation of my first report on the work of the Organization.[3] The driving forces for change are strong; they are coming from South and North, from both the developed and developing world, and cannot be ignored.

12. The papers presented to the Conference assessing the progress in democratization in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Eastern Europe, written by regional experts, stressed that the process of democratization is irreversible, although there might be occasional, even major, setbacks. There are still severe threats to fragile democracies in specific regions, and the international community should provide more assistance in combating those threats. In that process, the strengthening of civil society is key in all regions, it was agreed. The need for a reform of State structures and functions and the crucial role of the elites — which could be positive and negative in a transition — were also stressed.

13. Meanwhile, donors are increasingly emphasizing the virtues of democratization and good governance in their guidelines for aid programmes. The Conference encouraged this trend by stating that as "governance and democratization issues are becoming more and more the pillars of sustainable development, the donors should take this fully into account in their funding priorities". It also reaffirmed that international assistance for democratization and reform needs to be tailored to fit into the broader political, cultural and social circumstances in each country.

14. One important question raised during the Conference was how to monitor progress in democratization. The document adopted by the Conference proposed that one way to do this is to develop indicators. The Conference recommended that a specific mechanism, that would include representatives of the United Nations system, should be established to follow up on its results. The recommendations addressed to the United Nations system also asked, among other things, that the Bretton Woods institutions and other sectors of the United Nations dealing with governance, democratization and peace-building should have more frequent contacts and cooperation.

B. International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity

15. The International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity, held in New York from 28 to 30 July 1997, provided a high-level forum for representatives of Governments, parliaments, local authorities, civil society organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to share experiences and best practices related to democratic governance.

16. The Conference was organized by UNDP in collaboration with a number of other United Nations organs such as the Department for Development Support and

Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and with international organizations such as the International Union of Local Authorities, the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the International Council of Voluntary Agencies and CIVICUS-World Alliance for Citizen Participation. The rationale for the Conference rested on two main factors. First, while there is worldwide acceptance of the significance of good governance as a major driving force of development, much still needs to be done to improve our understanding of the issues involved. Second, there is growing recognition of the limitations of modern forms of governance, and these too need to be better understood.

17. The Conference concluded that good governance is effective, participatory, transparent, accountable and equitable and promotes the rule of law. Governance is led by the State, but transcends it by collaborating with the private sector and civil society. All three domains are critical for sustaining human development. The state creates a conducive political, economic and legal environment. The private sector generates jobs and income, and civil society facilitates political and social interaction and mobilizes groups to participate in economic, social and political activities.

18. There have been few conferences on governance which have brought together as diverse a range of interested parties. The response to the Conference, which far exceeded the organizers' expectations, was overwhelming, resulting in more than 1,000 delegates participating from most of the States Members of the United Nations. Combining governmental representatives with those of civil society in the General Assembly Hall was also an unprecedented event.

C. Seminars organized together with civil society

19. In order for the United Nations to play a useful role in helping new or restored democracies, past experience and new ideas and suggestions put forward by Governments and representatives of academia and civil society will need to be taken into account. My report entitled "Renewing the United Nations: A Programme for Reform", issued on 14 July 1997 (A/51/950), referred to the vital contribution that the research community and non-governmental organizations is providing to the United Nations system. It was also emphasized that new mechanisms and procedures should be devised to engender more systematic and regular contacts between academia, non-governmental organizations and the United Nations.

20. The first steps have been taken to foster an improved relationship between the United Nations and civil society in matters related to democratization and governance. A number of conferences and seminars have been held as a result of cooperation with the entities of the United Nations system, civil society and the research community. These have brought together leading scholars and representatives of Governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and the business sector to discuss issues of democratization, governance and development. The goal has been to identify problems, themes and recommendations that, after further elaboration, could be brought to the attention of the international community by the United Nations for debate and action.

21. In addition, civil society representatives have organized expert seminars explicitly to follow up on the former Secretary-General's reports on new or restored democracies or to reflect on a subregional experience in democratization. One such seminar took place in May 1997 at Imatra (Finland) and nearby Svetogorsk (Russia) to address in depth the problems and prospects of democratization in Russia and the Baltic States. The results of the seminar were included in the documentation of the Bucharest Conference.

22. It is to be hoped that the collaboration with civil society can be continued and strengthened, in part through the organization of similar seminars and conferences in different regions of the world. In this regard, civil society can make an important contribution to the process of reflection on concrete regional problems and on specific actions to be undertaken by the United Nations system to address those problems. The United Nations stands ready to cooperate with the representatives and organizations of civil society in this endeavour.

III. A new understanding of democratization

A. Towards an agenda for democratization and governance

23. My predecessor took an important step forward in advancing discussion of democratization in his report to the General Assembly of 20 December 1996 (A/51/761, especially section VI, entitled "Conclusion: towards an agenda for democratization"). However, much remains to be done to clarify that this agenda should be understood as a flexible conceptual framework. Such a framework would

be based on the concept of governance, which would inspire the work of civil society, Governments and the United Nations system in this expanding area. It should help ensure that assistance to both democratization and governance is consistent and efficient and better integrated with the other work of the Organization.

24. The Subgroup on Capacity Building for Governance of the United Nations Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) presented its findings and recommendations on the approaches and experiences of the United Nations system on governance on 15 June 1997. Nineteen United Nations organizations participated in the work under the chairmanship of UNDP. The Subgroup studied, among other things, the principles of good governance emphasized by the United Nations agencies in their definitions of governance. Those principles are: (1) an effective public sector; (2) accountability/transparency of processes and institutions; (3) effective participation of civil society political empowerment; (4) effective decentralization of power; (5) access to knowledge, information and education; (6) political pluralism/freedom of association and expression; (7) rule of law/respect for human rights; (8) legitimacy/consensus; (9) attitudes and values fostering responsibility, solidarity and tolerance; (10) equity/voice for the poor; and (11) gender equality.

25. Those eleven principles of good governance also reflect the fundamental principles of a democratic society. If an additional twelfth principle — free and fair elections — is added, all essential elements for a solid framework for democratization assistance by the United Nations anywhere in the world today would be in place. However, that approach also suggests that the provision of electoral assistance should be undertaken in the context of wider assistance to governance, with programmes in the two areas increasingly developed and implemented together.

26. A joint agenda for democratization and governance also provides a welcome opportunity to bridge the existing gap between the peace and development agendas of the United Nations. That gap — whether real or imagined — has created tensions within the United Nations membership and claims that one or the other agenda has taken over the priorities and the resources of the Organization. Efforts to promote democracy and good governance are fundamental to the consolidation of peace and development, as the Agenda for Development, approved by the General Assembly on 20 June 1997 in resolution 51/240 recognized. Peace, development, democratization, governance and human rights are, of course, complementary, representing important aspects of the objectives established in the Charter of the United Nations.

27. The complex nature of the relationship between those concepts underlines the importance of avoiding any misunderstandings about the nature and scope of the work of the United Nations in the field of democratization. The United Nations system, in assisting and supporting the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies, and democratization in general, does not endorse or promote any specific form of government. Democracy is not a model to be copied but a goal to be attained. Furthermore, the pace at which democratization can proceed is dependent on a variety of political, economic, social and cultural factors proper to the circumstances of a particular culture and society.

28. In practice, the distinction of the various components of democratization, their mutual interrelationships and their exact relation to existing programmes in support of peace and development constitute a challenging undertaking. However, if a broad view of the mutually reinforcing relationship of those concepts is taken, members of the international community can move to a new phase and develop plans jointly with the United Nations in order to implement specific strategies in promoting democratization within a truly multidisciplinary, inter-agency framework.

B. Elections and democratization

29. In reviewing the experience of the United Nations in electoral assistance, an important characteristic of both international and domestic observation has been its concentration on elections to the relative exclusion of other aspects of the democratic process. As the observation of elections derives from our universal interest in democracy, conducting such observation in isolation from other activities provides a very narrow framework.

30. The observation of elections alone will therefore not suffice as a yardstick for measuring democratization. Rather it should be undertaken in concert with more long-term efforts to consolidate democracy. That would require a significant change in the way electoral assistance is provided. In the case of domestic observation, the change of focus is easier; there are already many cases in which the organizations that observe elections redefine their functions so as to continue observing the behaviour of the elected officials and the fulfilment of election promises. International assistance is more complex and should be considered on a case by case basis in coordination with other activities in the field of democratization and governance that may be undertaken in a particular country.

C. The role of civil society and the private sector in democratization

31. A particularly welcome development at the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies was the inclusion of the Civil Society Forum in the proceedings. In my July report (A/51/950), I stated that the emergence of civil society is linked to two interlocking processes: the quest for a more democratic, transparent, accountable and enabling governance, and the increasing preponderance of market-based approaches to national and global economic management. These have resulted in a redefinition of the role of the State and vested new and broader responsibilities in market and civil society actors in the pursuit of growth and well-being. In this overall context, a vibrant civil society is critical to processes of democratization and empowerment and needs to be recognized as such by the international community.

32. Development of civil society and a democratic culture of participation will take much longer than the establishment of political institutions. However, a vital civil society and a culture of participation are effective ways and means of cementing the democratic commitment of the whole population. Similarly, an active civil society can play a valuable role in strengthening the Government and vitalizing the market economy. Independence of the governing structures should be maintained in order to secure the trust of people as well as their critical and creative role in the democratization of a country.

33. Enabling non-governmental organizations to contribute, as they increasingly do, to the proceedings of international, regional and global organizations and systems of governance is also important. The extent to which Governments allow civil society structures both to be independent and to contribute to policy processes can itself be used as a measurement of the commitment to democracy among ruling elites.

34. The private sector also has a crucial role to play in the consolidation of democracy and the promotion of sustainable human development. It has the ability to distribute economic resources, increase economic efficiency and provide employment, thus improving the population's standards of living. However, when a transition to democracy and a market economy create economic distress, the trust of citizens in democratic rule may be deeply shaken. The ability of the private sector to respond to such concerns by, for example, expanding employment opportunities, depends to a great extent on the national policy framework, as well as trends in globalization and the global business environment which may be affecting the country's competitive position. More research is therefore needed on the links between globalization, including the role of financial markets, and threats to democratization.

35. The rule of law has been recognized as an important component of democratic transformations. Deficiencies in the observance of the rule of law will present major obstacles to the desired consolidation of a democracy and furthering of development. That the lack of a judicial system and fair business practices can hinder prospects of profitable and legal economic transactions will, for example, inevitably be of major concern to multinational corporations considering investing in transition economies. The process of institutional change and the development of an honest legal culture among the population in countries emerging from authoritarian rule will inevitably be slow.

36. The cooperation of all elements of the United Nations system engaged in mobilizing civil society to strengthen democracy and the rule of law should clearly be strengthened. In addition, the private sector, civil society, parliaments and Governments are expected to undertake their own initiatives to create regional councils, forums and networks to discuss and address jointly the daily problems of democratization. Initiatives in which the private sector and civil society work together to address concrete issues with Governments, parliaments, and the United Nations system and other international organizations in order to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies should be fully supported.

D. Gender, participation and democratization

37. Gender issues form an important component of many social and political cultures and, as such, have to be considered in the process of democratization. Together, men and women constitute civil society. The active participation of both sexes is an absolute necessity in a process of consolidating democracy. Social and political empowerment is a goal in various international treaties and covenants but there is still a long way to go in order to reach equality among men and women.

38. Discrimination against women undermines the democratic fabric of society and lessens the overall degree of participation of citizens. Mobilizing women reinvigorates civil society and improves long-term prospects for a lasting democracy. However, only a few countries have achieved

the minimum goal of 30 per cent participation of women in decision-making processes at the highest national level.

39. Gender equality is impossible without strong political commitment and fundamental changes in societal values. Stereotypes of the role and character of men and women need to be replaced by an all-encompassing view which accepts and respects all people as equally deserving of choice and opportunity in daily life, in the social and economic fields as well as in the political sphere. The United Nations will take this important aspect of democratization fully into account in further work in this area.

IV. Observations and recommendations

A. Electoral assistance

40. It remains necessary to pay due attention to the conduct of elections from an administrative and organizational point of view in order to encourage their being held in conditions that are as free and fair as possible. However, resources should also be devoted to reinforcing other institutions and processes essential to the consolidation of democracy.

41. Furthermore, the focus of observation should move from the international to the national level. Support should be provided to domestic organizations, both in the performance of their role as electoral observers and in the development of new functions as watchdogs of democracy. As the occasions in which the international observation of elections by the United Nations on a large scale is the preferred approach are becoming increasingly scarce, funds could, for example, be dedicated to improving the capacity of domestic observers and developing new and creative programmes to support other democratic institutions.

42. In the context of the reform process under way within the Organization, a general review should be undertaken of the ways and means by which the United Nations provides electoral assistance in the new circumstances of the world where democratization efforts have become more prevalent. Some proposals and ideas have been put forward within the reform framework now being implemented in the Secretariat. However, further steps, including wider consultation with Member States, are necessary.

B. Strengthening civil society

43. The Civil Society Forum proved to be a very useful innovation at the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies. Its concluding declaration provided a perceptive analysis of the crucial nature of civil society in the democratization process. It warned about dangers of "direct democracy" when it disregards non-governmental organizations as representatives of citizens' interests, and it offered suggestions for Governments on how to establish appropriate legal frameworks for civil society.

44. In my July report to the General Assembly on United Nations reform (ibid.), I stated that "a series of gatherings involving eminent leaders of different sectors of civil society and the Secretary-General will be initiated". Democratization should be considered as a special issue at those gatherings. The results of the Bucharest Conference, and particularly its Civil Society Forum, will be an important subject of discussion.

45. Furthermore, I take note of the proposal of the Civil Society Forum that the United Nations should arrange a larger forum for representatives of non-governmental organizations to discuss democratization and the role of civil society in two years' time in order to follow up on the results of the Bucharest Conference. That proposal has a bearing on a recommendation in my July 1997 reform package that consideration should be given to encouraging representatives of civil society to hold a people's millennium assembly as a separate companion event to a special millennium assembly of the General Assembly in the year 2000. I will discuss those ideas further with the appropriate heads of United Nations agencies and will inform the General Assembly of the results in due course.

C. Coordinating United Nations activities in democratization and governance

46. I have drawn the attention of the international community to the need to clarify further the link between democratization, development and peace. The subject of many conferences and seminars, with conflicting views often expressed, this issue is one that has practical implications for the United Nations. That the peace-building and development, democratization and governance efforts of the Organization are distinct but mutually reinforcing underlines the importance for the United Nations system as a whole to improve its ability to cooperate and coordinate its actions.

47. The ACC Subgroup on Capacity Building for Governance, discussed earlier, expressed the problem of uncoordinated action in the field of governance as follows: "While the need for cooperative efforts based on clearly assigned responsibilities is generally acknowledged, there are relatively few instances of significant collaboration amongst United Nations organizations in the planning and implementation of governance programmes (with the notable exception of humanitarian emergencies)". In the past this lack of coordination and cooperation had been perhaps particularly marked in the areas of assistance to democratization and peace-building.

48. To counter the existing trend towards parochialism, in my reform package of July 1997 I proposed several measures to strengthen joint work and integrated planning among agencies. In January 1997, four Executive Committees were created in the areas that comprise the core missions of the United Nations: peace and security, economic and social affairs, development cooperation, and humanitarian affairs, with the fifth core area, human rights, designated as cutting across the first four and thus participating in all of them. The aim in establishing those Executive Committees was to sharpen the contribution that each unit makes to the overall objectives of the Organization by reducing duplication of effort and facilitating greater complementarity and coherence. Among other measures introduced by the July 1997 reform programme was the creation, in a time of rapid and complex changes, of a Strategic Planning Unit which would have access to the best available information and research relevant to policy and would provide me with appropriate recommendations.

49. The ACC Subgroup on Capacity Building for Governance made an important contribution to efforts to integrate planning and operational activities in the area of democratization and governance through its proposal that a common framework on governance should be elaborated in order to guide future country-level programming by the United Nations system in this area. While electoral assistance could profitably be included within such a framework, it is to be hoped that that proposal will facilitate the integration of more effective United Nations work on democratization and governance into the reform process as a whole.

D. Promoting democratization for the twenty-first century

50. The results of the Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies, discussed earlier, have important implications for the international community in the years ahead. The guidelines proposed for Governments are to a great extent in accordance with the principles offered to the General Assembly by the former Secretary-General and included by United Nations entities in their programmes on governance. The States gathered in Bucharest not only endorsed those proposals and ideals, but also enlarged the scope of the discussion to include such issues as the question of gender equality and the management of globalization.

51. The guidelines, principles and recommendations adopted by the Third International Conference are to be welcomed. It is to be hoped that they will be discussed by the General Assembly with due attention and vigour and that the Conference report will stimulate discussions on the programmatic aspects of United Nations operational activities related to development, governance and peace-building.

52. I take note with appreciation of the decision of the Third International Conference to hold the next conference in an African country. The United Nations system stands ready to contribute to the success of that conference in accordance with the request of the Bucharest Conference that the United Nations system form a part of its follow-up mechanism. In the previous conferences, invitations were extended to two categories of countries, invitees and observers. Consequently, only a proportion, although an increasingly large proportion, of the membership of the United Nations was able to attend. While it is advisable that future conferences should remain outside the direct sponsorship of the United Nations, consideration should perhaps be given to inviting all States Members of the United Nations.

53. As a universal concept, democracy has retained its appeal throughout the centuries. It has more practical relevance to United Nations activities now than ever before. In the late 1990s, the international community witnesses *coup d'états*, threats of rebellions, corruption of officials and problems in elections, governance and transitions to market-economies on a daily basis. All these difficulties are related to questions of democracy as the world approaches the twenty-first century. As the international community deals less with interstate wars and more with internal conflicts, democratization has gained an immediate relevance for millions who aspire to achieve its implementation. The United Nations has an obligation to these peoples across the world to devise a revitalized programme of work with greater unity of purpose and coherence of action. The system-wide process of reform on which the Organization is embarked provides a timely moment for it to do so.

Notes

[1] United Nations publication, Sales No. 97.I.3. (Published by the United Nations Office of Public Information, DPI/1867, December 1996.)

[2] *Third International Conference of the New or Restored Democracies on Democracy and Development.* Published in Bucharest, September 1997 (ISBN 973-9282-23-7).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-second Session, Supplement No. 1* (A/52/1).